

TROUBLE WITH PERU.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13. — [By the Associated Press.] Panama advises to the 5th inst. say that an agreement between the Government and a commission representing the English creditors of Peru has been reached, by which the public debt of \$70,000,000 —

be canceled. It only lacks the concurrence of Congress, which will be called in extra session at the end of this month.

longed to the Atrekipilla Railway, and was therefore the property of the State, orders were given to occupy it by force, although the building belongs to a citizen of the

coat of arms was removed, and the occupant prevented from entering the office for nearly a week.

stantly instructed that he demand an apology. The house was vacated after six days occupation, but the Peruvian Government peremptorily refused to make an apology.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Department of State does not anticipate any serious re-

The facts as reported to the Department by United States Minister Buck are as follows: The building seized was the property

structure was occupied as the consulate. The Peruvian Government took possession of the building in the absence of the Consular Agent, held it for a few days, and

The consular records were not disturbed. As the action appeared to be a technical discourtesy toward the United States, an apology was requested, but refused by the Peru-

it is held that, by a subsequent arrangement with the bondholders, the property has since been exempted.

The State Department is waiting for

FASTER TRAINS.
 Sixty Hours from Council Bluffs to
 San Francisco.

on each other that they will not be bound by the present "time agreement" after January 11th. This notice is said to be the

between the Northern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe for through trains west from Chicago, and the

Chicago, a certain one of them will be made a solid limited train from New York to San Francisco, thus carrying out the European-Asiatic express project which will be arch-

a weekly fast train, called the "Golden Gate special," between Council Bluffs and San Francisco. This train will have all the features of the eastern limited trains—

Victims of Fire.

by fire last night. They have been identified as Eula Jones, chambermaid; Maj. Bigger of Atlanta, Ga., and Thomas Moore

A Move Toward Federation.

decided to invite the Australian and New Zealand Governments to send delegates to Canada at an early date to consider the

move toward an imperial federation with a strong suggestion of retaliation against the United States by establishing free trade between Great Britain and her dependencies

election by the Oklahoma settlers in No Man's Land was largely in favor of a territorial government and for the Springer

Why They Ran Him Out.
BALTIMORE (N. C.), Nov. 12.—Elbridge

Durham, N. C., because he was believed to have incited negroes to break open a construction car of the Northern and Durham Railroad Company, and possess themselves

Acquitted of Killing His Father.
GOLD RUN, Nov. 13.—Edward Dolan, the
son who shot and killed his father

charged. Twenty citizens of Gold Run testified that the father's character was very violent and that young Dolan was an orderly young fellow.

Greenway and Martin ended in a fizzle. Lufton and Barrows, the editors who made the charges, failed to appear, and the Judge

JAMESTOWN (Dak.), Nov. 13.—An epidemic of scarlet fever is raging here. Churches, Sunday-schools and public schools

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Thomas L. Botta, of the famous Virginia family, suicided today on account of disappointment and



WILMINGTON HARBOR.

THE BOARD OF TRADE AND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Held a Joint Meeting to Discuss It—A Clear-sighted Address from Dr. J. P. Widney—The Hearing on Future Commercial Greatness.

A joint meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and the citizens' harbor committee was held at the rooms of the Board of Trade last evening. The occasion was the presentation of a report from Dr. J. P. Widney, representing the citizens' harbor committee, in regard to the history of San Pedro Harbor, and the feasibility of extensive future improvements as an adjunct to the development of Southern California.

The meeting was fairly attended, and among these present were many representative citizens. Maj. E. W. Jones of the Chamber of Commerce presided.

The report of Dr. Widney was a verbal one, and was replete with information, delivered in a clear and concise manner. The audience listened with pleased attention throughout.

Dr. Widney said that before considering the present state of San Pedro harbor, he would advert to its history. San Pedro has been a well-known port for three-quarters of a century—long before its acquisition by the United States. Vessels had then come thither from San Francisco, and back again with goods and merchandise. Many other far distant points had also chosen this as their port of trade. For this there must be some reason. That reason is that trade always follows the easy grades. The trade of salt Lake might have gone to San Francisco, but did not. The distance was shorter but the grades more severe. So with other ports on the east and points in Southern California. The easy grades of the routes led trade toward San Pedro.

In those early days trade was done by lighters. Across the bar at San Pedro there was but 18 inches of water at low tide. Vessels anchored outside the bar, and freight was taken off by small boats and lighters.

Fifteen years ago the Government began to improve the harbor. It was surveyed three times by the Government engineers. Col. Alexander, Col. Williamson and Col. Mendall are now in charge. All make the same report—that San Pedro is the only port in this vicinity that is capable of improvement. Work done at other points is only a waste of time and money.

Dr. Widney here called attention to two maps hanging on the wall. One of them was a map of the United States, which he used to point out to the audience the railroad routes entering in Los Angeles. The other map was a sketch on a large scale of San Pedro and its harbor, showing the works constructed and those proposed. The latter was drawn by Mrs. Widney.

The Government began work 12 or 13 years ago to improve the channel at Wilmington. A breakwater 7000 feet long was constructed of timber and riprap at the end of Rattlesnake Island. Another dike was constructed in a similar manner between the first one and the shore, leaving a channel between them leading to the harbor.

The channel, being thus narrowed, deepened itself by the action of the water in scouring out the sand in the bottom, till, at a depth of 10 feet below low water, the action ceased. This was because a stream of clay, mixed with cobble stones, had been reached, on which the water had no effect.

The Government then went to work dredging out the channel, and \$700,000 in all was thus appropriated. The engineers, with the appropriation given at the last session, will have secured a depth of 16 feet below low water. This is as deep as the scour of the ebbs and flows will ever make clear, and the work in this direction is virtually finished. This is the status of affairs at present.

Now, the action of the tide has not only cleared the channel of its sands but it has scoured out the interior harbor so that there are three miles of water front, of which one mile has 30 feet at low water and the rest 17 or 18 feet, while there are eight or nine miles more capable of being improved.

But this is not enough. Our local needs alone call for a deeper depth of water and a greater draught of vessels admitted to the harbor. But there is something more than that.

The Pacific Coast is peculiarly situated. Two great ranges of mountains, the Rocky and the Sierra Nevada, divide it from the east. The natural routes to cross these mountains lie north and south of the center. To the north the natural terminus of these railroad routes is Puget Sound, where a perfect harbor exists. San Francisco lies opposite the center, which is the highest part. The railroad crosses the Sierra at 8000 feet and the Rockies at 5000 feet elevation. A great part of that road lies through the high arid regions of a desert country.

The southern routes across the mountains pass through fertile valleys. Back of us lie the Colorado and the Gila valleys, capable of supporting a population equal to that of the valley of the Nile. A half million people can live in these valleys alone. Back of them, again, is the Rio Grande Valley; and thus the roads centering in Los Angeles pass through a country capable of contributing a great local traffic to their support.

There is no second railroad built on the central route, and none talked of; but the southern routes have the advantage of easy grades and no snow, and already we have practically three roads built and the Salt Lake road talked of over the old wagon route. It pays better now to send freight to San Francisco via Los Angeles than it does direct from the East.

With this converging of railroads here the foundations are laid for our growth to be a great metropolis. One thing only is lacking—a harbor. Without that we have reached the limit of our growth would not satisfy the demands of our own local trade.

The steamers sailing between America and China or Australia are vessels of 25 or 30 feet draft. They have to be so deep to carry coal enough for their long voyage. They cannot go to San Diego. That port will only admit vessels of 22 to 25 feet draft. Its limit has been reached, and it can be improved no further.

Unless some other harbor is provided, Southern California will forfeit the advantages of its favorable situation. It is 1000 miles here from ocean to ocean, while the central and northern routes have 3000 miles. Commerce always goes by the water routes as being the cheapest. Transcontinental commerce will come by the southern route, if we only have a first-class harbor at this end.

Another consideration is that one or other of the isthmus canals will ere long be completed. Work on the Nicaragua Canal will be commenced next month. Now ships go around Cape Horn. No steamer takes that voyage on account of the amount of coal needed. The ships stand off to the Pacific, and it is easier for them to make San Francisco than a southern port. But the steamers from the canal will come up the coast and the southern ports will be the first ones they will make for.

half out it is only 57 feet deep. The breakwaters are made by dumping stone overboard till it makes a long ridge reaching to the top of the water, and of course the comparative shallowness of the water at the place proposed makes the breakwater easy to build. The deep water close inshore will give a mile and a half of splendid anchorage. Wharves can be built, and vessels can unload in safety.

Rattlesnake Island is now bonded by some company, which intends to build a railroad down that peninsula. The Southern Pacific Railroad will construct a line from San Pedro along the proposed water-front of the new harbor.

One feature of this harbor cannot slip up. Most harbors are built in indentations in the coast, and there being no current they eventually silt up with sand. But this location at San Pedro is off the headland, along which the sea comes in currents, and the bottom is scoured clean by it. No sand can there accumulate.

If this harbor is built it will command the Asiatic and Australian trade, and the transcontinental trade will center at San Pedro, and the value of every acre of land will double in this vicinity. Without it the limit of our growth will be reached, and we must stop.

It is estimated that this work can be done for \$4,000,000. Los Angeles alone could well afford to issue bonds and have it done. But it is work which the Government will not delegate to others. We should agitate the subject at once. If we apply to Congress for \$1,000,000 a year for this purpose we may get \$500,000. This will be, perhaps, much as we could get. We should have the first year. After that appropriations could be regularly made till the work is completed.

The expenditure of the first half million would produce an immediate effect. The anchorage would be so improved even by that sum that the effect on our business would be felt.

This is the object of the meeting tonight. The engineers say the work is entirely practicable, and that we can have for that money, the best harbor south of Puget Sound. It will take hard work, but we can get the harbor if we try, and eventually have a proud position in foreign and transcontinental commerce.

Dr. Widney's remarks were listened to with perfect attention by all his auditors, and were rewarded with applause when he had finished.

Gen. Vandever entered the room as the speaker was concluding, having been unavoidably detained at the request of the meeting. Dr. Widney kindly ran over the main points of his report a second time for his benefit.

An informal discussion took place at the conclusion of Dr. Widney's remarks between the speaker and Gen. Vandever. The latter expressed his appreciation of the importance of the work proposed and of its excellent explanation by Dr. Widney, and commented on the different points discussed in a way which showed that he understood the subject thoroughly. He mentioned the difficulties which had been opposed to his support of this measure in the past, and promised his earnest cooperation to make it a success in the future.

J. R. Brierly then added a few pertinent remarks, in which he advocated the way of the reform, Congress, full-out, was not been advocated by one of the most engineers. He recommended that the present harbor be improved, and a wharf built out into the roadstead, as at Santa Barbara.

Col. Otis gave notice that he would offer a motion at today's meeting of the chamber that an invitation be extended by that body to Senator Stanford, asking him to visit Los Angeles at an early day to meet the Chamber of Commerce and citizens and confer with them upon harbor matters.

Upon motion of Col. Otis, the thanks of the joint meeting were voted to Dr. Widney for his clear, able and interesting exposition of the harbor question.

Action on the report was deferred till the regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce today.

President Jones said that the members of the Board of Trade and others present were cordially invited to be present at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce today and discuss the action to be taken in the matter. He also urged the importance of the members of the latter body attending punctually, and hoped they would all be present at 3 o'clock, the hour of opening.

The meeting then adjourned.

Dr. Widney requests those present at last night's meeting to attend the one to be held this afternoon, as he has some further points to present well worthy of discussion.

THE THIRD PARTY.

Official Declaration of Principles and Purposes.

Following is the formulated declaration promulgated by the organizers of the citizens' reform movement:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES AND PURPOSES.

First—What it is not. It is not and does not aim to become a political party.

It is not in affiliation or league with any political party or organization.

THE "EXPRESS" LIBEL.

MRS. FERNER DEMANDS DAMAGES OF \$25,000.

And is Awarded \$300 by a Jury After a Short Trial—Attorney Williams Again in the Role of a Newspaper Prosecutor.

The libel suit of Mrs. Simon Ferner against the Evening Express for \$25,000 damages for the publication of an alleged libelous article last January, in which it was charged that a warrant had been sworn out by a young man named J. F. Buster against her, charging her with swindling him out of \$11, came up yesterday before Judge O'Melveny and a jury.

There were but few persons in the courtroom when the case was called except the interested parties, witnesses and reporters. Mrs. Ferner was present accompanied by her son, a young man about 19 or 20 years of age, and H. T. Osborne, editor of the Express, also occupied a seat by his attorneys. The plaintiff was represented by W. T. Williams (a lawyer who has undertaken no other cases), and the defendant was represented by J. R. and F. G. Finlayson.

A little time was taken up in preliminaries. There was no trouble about getting a jury, and in a few minutes the following were sworn to try the case: W. H. Taler, J. M. Spencer, Leonard Parker, C. R. Paris, J. C. Carter, J. C. G. Reese, E. McElroy, J. L. Fetterman, W. A. Feller, John C. Charnock, A. E. Brown and C. R. Bush.

Mr. Williams opened the case, presenting the facts to the jury and reading the alleged libel, and was followed by the defense, who admitted the publication of the article, but denied that it was done from malicious motives, and showed that a full and complete retraction had been made as soon as the editors of the paper found out that an error had been made.

The taking of testimony then commenced. Mrs. Ferner being the first witness called. She stated that she had been in the pawnbroking business for nine years past and denied that she ever had any business transaction with a man named J. F. Buster.

Mr. Osborne of the Express followed, and testified as to the circulation of his paper.

Young Buster, the man who had caused all the trouble, was the next witness, and detailed at length what he said were the facts of the case. He denied that he told Morris in the Express that he was at Mrs. Ferner's place where the transaction had taken place, but that it was on First street, and denied that he had mentioned that lady's name in connection with the mar.

The young man developed a very poor memory, and when asked by counsel for the defense, on the cross-examination, whether or not he had approached Capt. Loomis of the police force and asked him to stand in with the defendant and he would be looked after, or words to that effect, he replied that he did not know that he used these exact words. An effort was also made to show that the witness had been posted, but he could not remember, and when asked if he had not said to Constable Smith that he was going to the Express, and that he was to participate in the profits of the suit, those important facts had also escaped his memory, but he recollected that no one had ever offered him or promised him a reward to testify in the case.

Ed. R. Smith, who was asked if Morris had not told him that he wanted to burn Mrs. Ferner up, or words to that effect, but the defense objected. Judge O'Melveny overruled his objection, and the prosecution announced that it rested its case, and an adjournment was had to 1 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

Sig Morris, the author of the alleged libel, was the first witness called for the defense, and detailed at length the circumstances leading up to the writing of the article. He said that he had written the article, believing Buster's statement to be true, and had never told Buster that he wanted to burn Mrs. Ferner up.

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It is not in affiliation or league with any political party or organization.

It is not organized in any spirit of partisan bitterness or controversy.

Second—What it is. It is a citizens' movement looking toward the best methods of meeting certain grave evils which exist in our midst.

It is organized without regard to party lines.

Third—What it is seeking to do. It is seeking to unite the better elements of all parties in a common effort toward municipal reform.

It is aiming to put clean, honest and honorable men into public office.

which the verdict was read, finding for the plaintiff, and assessing the damages at \$300. It is not known whether an appeal will be taken or not.

SUNSET EXCURSION.

Long List of Seekers After a Milder Climate.

The twenty-ninth Sunset excursion, in charge of Dr. William B. May, arrived at Los Angeles at 8:30 a.m. Tuesday, coming through from New Orleans by "special."

The following are the names of the arrivals:

For Los Angeles and Southern California—James Toomey, Washington, D. C.; J. F. McComas, Maryland; L. D. Henry, New Hampshire; Mr. Bergman, Pennsylvania; Mrs. F. Howard, C. Johnston, W. L. Rosa, Joseph Banes, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. H. Weisberg, Baltimore; F. A. Benney, Mrs. F. A. Benney, England; Mrs. J. C. Klepper, H. Seidler, New York; C. E. Lawrence, Mattie Lawrence, Mrs. C. Keene, Miss M. S. Keene, G. S. Ward, Charles Hall, Mrs. Charles Hall, Hall, Boston, Mass.; E. E. Wilson, New Orleans; Mrs. E. F. Hatch, Massachusetts; S. K. McKenney, Mrs. S. K. McKenney, servant, Houston, Tex.; T. P. Towne, S. M. Towne, J. A. Towne, E. Towne, A. W. Towne, J. A. Towne, Maine; Miss C. F. Peak, Brockport, N. Y.; M. R. Plaisted, Riverside, Cal.; H. J. Gurr, J. H. Gurr, J. Ordway, Ohio; Mrs. M. J. Robertson, Massachusetts; Mrs. S. P. Green, S. P. Murphy, James Knight, Mrs. James Knight, Boston; James Mason, Dallas, Tex.; Robert Conover, Houston, Tex.; S. J. Branson, Gallatin, V. J. Tiebout and wife, Miss Irene Tiebout, Ennis, Tex.

For California, north of Los Angeles—M. Caranagh, Boston; Mrs. F. Howard, Mrs. W. L. R. Sadler, Mrs. J. Goodrich, Mrs. E. F. P. Mrs. A. C. Reese, E. McElroy, Philadelphia; E. Reitz, Baltimore; R. Thomas, Philadelphia; H. F. Hewitt, New York; Mrs. R. B. Newman, J. R. Moore, Washington; H. O. Wachtel, Julia Wachtel, New York; Mrs. E. W. Johnson, New Mercer, Miss M. Jackson, Mrs. P. W. Worth, E. Worth, Boston; Mrs. R. Foy, B. W. Walton, J. W. Wotton, New York; O. N. Kent, Mrs. O. N. Kent, Boston; A. Key, G. Keyser, A. J. Keyser, Germany; J. K. Allen and wife, San Francisco; J. A. Newhall, Mississippi; H. R. Williams and wife, Boston; George Klader, San Francisco; Barth, Philadelphia; M. Eskens, Hamburg; C. Eskens, Halstein; Charles Josette, Washington; J. O. Mahoney, M. Kasky, Mississippi; H. C. Dunkin, New York; M. Andrews, D. M. Andrews, Mrs. John Andrews, M. Andrews, Mrs. Yapliffe, S. S. Sumner, Maine; H. H. Hill, Mrs. G. H. Hill, Mrs. W. Lodge, M. Lodge, E. C. Dalton, Boston; M. Kayser, P. Carsten, H. P. Carsten, M. Kayser, Germany; Mrs. McCauley, San Francisco; J. Barbour, Dr. Martin, T. Martin, J. R. Vandover and family, party of five, Mrs. H. C. Treadwell, Kentucky.

Kindergarten Entertainment.

The programme for the charity kindergarten entertainment tonight at Armory Hall is as follows:

Piano solo—Mrs. H. E. Small.
Cochran solo—O. S. Stevens, piano.
Recitation—Miss Grace Hersee.
Male quartette.
Vocal solo—Mrs. James Rice of Tustin.
Piano solo—Miss Marie Cobb.
Vocal solo—Miss Carrie Betts.
Recitation—Mrs. C. H. Carey.
Song—Prof. Hersee.
Vocal solo—Mrs. Catching.
Dancing at 9 o'clock.

The Revival Meetings.

The special meetings conducted by Dr. Kennard at the First Baptist Church will be brought to a close tonight. Meetings will be held at 3 and 7:30 p.m. on Thursday and Friday of this week at Parker Chapel, on York street, near Grand avenue. Dr. Kennard has been quite successful in his work here, and will leave many friends behind when he departs.

A FRIGHTFUL SKIN DISEASE.

Suffering Intense, Head Nearly Raw, Body Covered with Sores—Cured by the CUTICURA Remedies.

Messrs. STEVENS & HUNTER, N. C. Dr. Stevens, about two months ago, on your recommendation, I bought a bottle of CUTICURA. I have used it, and I am pleased to say that I believe the remedy has cured me. My sufferings were intense, my head being nearly raw, my ears being sore except the inside of my head, and my body was covered with sores. His condition was frightful to behold. The sores have now all disappeared, his skin is healthy, eyes bright, cheerful in disposition and is working every day. My neighbors are witnesses to this remarkable cure, and the doubting ones are requested to call on me, or any of my neighbors.

WM. S. STEPHENSON.
WINCHESTER P. O., UNION CO., N. C.

MONROE, N. C., Oct. 20, 1887.

THE POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Gentlemen: Mr. Wm. S. Stephenson of this country brought his son to town today to see me, and to show me what CUTICURA Remedies had done for him. This is the case of the Express, and I am pleased to see him. To look at the boy now, one would suppose that there had never been anything the matter with him, and he seems to be in perfect health. We have written and herewith inclose what his father has to say about the matter—write "just as he dictated."

We are selling quite a quantity of CUTICURA Remedies and hear nothing but praises for them. We regard the CUTICURA Remedies as the best in the market, and shall do all we can to promote their sale. Yours truly,
STEVENS & HUNTER,
Druggists and Pharmacists.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP prepared from it, cures every skin disease. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, 50c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Sneezing Catarrh.

The distressing sneeze, sneeze, sneeze, the acid, watery discharges from the eyes and nose, the painful inflammation extending to the throat, the swelling of the mucous lining, causing choking sensations, cough, ringing noises in the head and splitting headache, how familiar these symptoms are to thousands who suffer periodically from head colds or influenza, and who live in ignorance of the fact that a single application of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH will afford instantaneous relief.

But this treatment in cases of simple Catarrh gives but a faint idea of what this remedy will do in the chronic forms, where the breathing is obstructed by choking, purulent mucous accumulations, the hearing is affected, smell and taste gone, throat ulcerated and hoarse, cough, and the system, as a whole, suffering from the debilitated system. Then that the marvelous curative power of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH is self-evident and grateful relief. Cure begins from the first application. It is rapid, radical, permanent, economical, and affords relief.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRH SOLVENT and an IMPROVED INHALER, price \$1.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

PAINS AND WEAKNESSES OF FEMALES

Instantly relieved by the CUTICURA. A new, most agreeable, instantaneous and infallible pain-killing plaster, especially adapted to relieve Female Pains and Weaknesses. Warmed vastly superior to all other plasters, and the most perfect and safe. Inflammation and Weakness yet compounded. At all druggists, 25 cents; 5 for \$1.00; or, post-free, by mail. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

JAPANESE STORE!
29 S. FORT STREET.

Call and purchase some of my JAPANESE FANCY GOODS, IMPORTED DISHES, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, TEA, BAMBOO WORK, etc. Prices reasonable.

NARIAKI KOYAKI, Prop.

Furniture.

LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES!

—THE—

PACIFIC FURNITURE CO.

Now for a jump at once to the front for the lead of the fall business. We are satisfied the only way to get the trade is to give

The Biggest Value for a Dollar!

We are enabled to accomplish this by having our representatives east, who are constantly visiting the leading markets and purchasing

AT EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES!

We patronize no travelers, thereby giving the public the advantage of their enormous expense and commission.

CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELF.

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Sneezing Catarrh.

The distressing sneeze, sneeze, sneeze, the acid, watery discharges from the eyes and nose, the painful inflammation extending to the throat, the swelling of the mucous lining, causing choking sensations, cough, ringing noises in the head and splitting headache, how familiar these symptoms are to thousands who suffer periodically from head colds or influenza, and who live in ignorance of the fact that a single application of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH will afford instantaneous relief.

But this treatment in cases of simple Catarrh gives but a faint idea of what this remedy will do in the chronic forms, where the breathing is obstructed by choking, purulent mucous accumulations, the hearing is affected, smell and taste gone, throat ulcerated and hoarse, cough, and the system, as a whole, suffering from the debilitated system. Then that the marvelous curative power of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH is self-evident and grateful relief. Cure begins from the first application. It is rapid, radical, permanent, economical, and affords relief.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRH SOLVENT and an IMPROVED INHALER, price \$1.

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President and General Manager,
C. C. ALLEN, Vice-President and Bus. Manager,
W. M. A. SPALDING, Secretary.

Vol. XIV.—No. 161

POINTS OF THE MORNING'S NEWS.

G. Hamilton Griffin arrested at Victoria, B. C., for writing threatening letters. Irish Republicans call on Gen. Harrison to ask office for a Philadelphia banker. United States soldiers in a Mexican jail. Later returns from the election in California. London police find a clew to the Whitechapel murderer. The result in West Virginia not yet decided. Proceedings before the Parnell Commission. Opening of the Knights of Labor session at Indianapolis. Trouble between the United States and Peru. Anarchists becoming very strong in Chicago. State aides de camp appointed by Commander-in-Chief Warren of the G. A. R. Canadian Pacific wins the crossing fight near Winnipeg. The great fair at San Antonio, Tex., opened. Twenty-two bodies recovered from the ruins of the Rochester (N. Y.) fire. Carlisle likely to lose his seat in Congress. Result of the election in Arizona. Arrangements being made for California exhibits at London and Paris. A San Francisco lawyer arrested for embezzlement. Faster trains to run between the Atlantic and Pacific. Arbitrators' award in the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line dispute. Bloodshed threatened by the rival factions in the Chickasaw Nation. French relations with the Vatican discussed in the Chamber of Deputies. Silver dollars stolen while being shipped to the United States Treasury. The other side of the alleged outrage case in North Carolina. Sale of Samuel J. Tilden's wine cellar. A prominent New York broker arrested. Episcopal missionary council at New York. Inauguration of Gov. Gordon of Georgia. The Chamberlain-Endicott wedding to take place at Washington tomorrow. Mary Anderson in New York. How Harrison's election is regarded in Mexico. Southern Utes to leave Colorado. Fire at Tulare. The force at the Mare-island navy-yard being reduced. A pardon granted to Apaches confined at Alcatraz. Terrible double murder in Nebraska. Later accounts of the wreck of the Cunard steamer. The postoffice at Ft. Snelling, Minn., robbed. Dolan acquitted of killing his father at Gold Run. An elevator burned at Buffalo, N. Y. Several persons burned to death at Chattanooga, Tenn. Races at Bay District. Meeting of Regents of the State University.

How we grow! In 1824 the total vote cast in the United States was 552,062. The vote of the city of Chicago, which city had not been founded in 1824, was more than a third of that figure in the late election.

TWO BLIND fish were recently thrown to the surface by an artesian well at Pomona. We advise the Democrats to watch that well. We violate no confidence when we say that Mr. Murchison is at the bottom of it. He is liable to come up at any moment.

In his annual report Surg.-Gen. Moore says the death rate in the United States Army is lower than the rate of any previous decade, but it is higher than that of any foreign armies. It is difficult to see why this should be so.

THE Chicago Times says: If Mr. Brice had made a really intelligent campaign out of his campaign of "intellect" he would have made it in the Northwest instead of New York and his man would probably have been elected.

We shall see all sorts of such "might have been" in the Democratic papers nowadays.

EVERY fifth rate government appears to be convinced that it is perfectly safe in treating on Uncle Sam's coat tails under the present administration. The Hayti incident has not been settled before Peru kicks a United States consul out of his office, and locks the door behind him. Our minister at Lima telegraphed to Washington, and our Government instantly instructed him to demand an apology. This he at once did, and the Peruvian Government, with equal promptitude, refused to apologize. Thereupon our Minister reported the fact, and the Department of State at Washington ordered him to forward full particulars of the affair.

THE Trombone, which has always exhibited more or less sympathetic fellow-feeling for absconders and swindlers, recently announced that the notorious "Dr. G. Hamilton Griffin, whom THE TIMES forced to take refuge on British soil, was about to return to Los Angeles and settle up with his creditors in full. The creditors have been anxiously expecting the Doctor's arrival and wondering at the delay, but that is now explained by a dispatch from Victoria, which announces that Griffin, who runs a black-mail sheet up there, has been busy writing letters threatening to kill Hon. R. Dunsinuir, for which he has just been arrested. This unpleasant little contretemps will probably cause a further delay of several weeks in the Doctor's departure. His arrival in Los Angeles will be duly announced in these columns.

Wilmington Harbor—Our Commercial Expansion.

At the joint meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, last evening, Dr. J. P. Widney occupied the time in making a clear and interesting exposition of the harbor situation at Wilmington, of which he has made a study. Representative Vandever was present, and showed himself familiar with the subject and perfectly alive to the needs of Los Angeles in respect to harbor facilities. He can be counted upon to do all in his power, as a member of the House of Representatives, to secure appropriations for the improvement of our harbor; and that his power and influence will be much enhanced in the new Congress, there can be no doubt. Heretofore Gen. Vandever has had to contend with the combined opposition and prejudice of Northern and Central California, which showed itself in the selfish leagues made by the members of Congress from those sections against Southern California and her interests at Washington. He has, in fact, stood in the Fifth Congress as one against five, and it is plain to see why his task has been so difficult. But we have hopes that it will be easier in the Fifty-first Congress, and that he will be able to render great service, not only to Los Angeles, the chief city of the south, but to the entire Sixth District. The strong indorsement of his course implied in the large majority given him for reelection will place him upon a vantage ground which he did not occupy before, and enable him to defy the heathen representatives of the barbaric hordes of the Northern Citrus Belt, so to speak, "by a large majority."

The vast increase in the vote of the Sixth District, and especially of Los Angeles county, which alone is equal to half of San Francisco's entire vote, cannot fail to make an impression upon the chiefs of the northern tribes something like the impression supposed to be made upon the savage mind of Reclining Bison and other big Indians of the plains by a visit to the Great Father at Washington. It will convince them—the northern chiefs aforesaid—that the white men of the sunny Southland, where the orange grows and the hunting-grounds are always happy, have become as the sands of the seashore for numbers, and their respect will rise in proportion as wonder and awe increase in their untutored minds.

We therefore conclude that Gen. Vandever's chance of getting the weather gauge on his esteemed Congressional contemporaries about the bay is rather promising. But in order to be in position to do the utmost good in harbor work, our Representative should be placed on the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors in the new Congress. With McKinley as Speaker of the House—a consummation worth striving and praying for—this appointment ought not to be difficult of accomplishment; and with it attained, Los Angeles will be the better able to go forward in her campaign, now freshly begun, to make at Wilmington a harbor adequate to the vast commerce of this imperial southern country in the beckoning future.

The Mayoralty.

THE TIMES has received letters of declination from two good citizens, both of whom refuse to permit the use of their names in connection with the nomination for Mayor. The letters are given below:

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 13, 1888.
Editor Times: In your paper this morning, speaking of possible candidates for Mayor, you mention my name as an "aspirant" for that office.

I beg to say I am not an aspirant or candidate for this or any other office. Very respectfully,
JOHN M. MAXWELL.

DECLINATION OF MAY. BONEBRAKE.
LOS ANGELES, Nov. 13, 1888.
Editor Times: I see by this morning's edition that you mention me as a candidate for Mayor. Any one should consider it an honor to be Mayor of this city, particularly so in the vigor of growing youth, with its character yet to be formed, which shall give it a position, for good or bad, in the society of grown-up cities.

Manufactures will be slow in coming; the peculiar and unique character of the products of this section are generally of slow development, yet but little expense is necessary to make this the most attractive city of the world, which, with the natural advantages we have, could be done in a very few years. Good churches, good schools, with central streets paved, our residence avenues bordered with semi-tropical shade trees; the evils of the low-down saloons brought to a minimum; would do much toward turning the pilgrimage-tide of tourists to this city, numbering a hundred thousand annually, bringing to our doors more than \$20,000,000 every year.

All these things and more can be accomplished by a progressive mayor, the new charter and nine live councilmen.

I should esteem it a great honor to be Mayor and assist in all this, but my private business takes my time that I should be compelled to decline any office within the gift of the good people.

GEO. H. BONEBRAKE.

Both of these gentlemen are justly classed among our first and best citizens, possessed of superior timber for the office of chief executive of the city. They both have friends who are still inclined to urge their candidacy.

Plenty of Sites for Manufacturers.

At the Council meeting, on Monday, the question of local manufacturing industries was brought up by a suggestion from the City Attorney that a special committee be appointed to go over the ordinances and report upon some uniform system of procedure, in reference to planning mills, dye works, and other manufacturing industries, regarding which it seems that numerous complaints have been lodged with the City Council by residents in the neighborhood of such works. The manufacturers are said to have been much harassed and frequently arrested at the instance of residents, and the City Attorney expressed the opinion that manufacturers should be sustained, even if some of the complaining residents had to move out into the suburbs of the city. A special committee was appointed by the Council to revise the ordinances on the subject.

The city of Los Angeles contains thirty-six square miles, or 22,440 acres, within its boundaries—sufficient to comfortably accommodate a population of 1,000,000—and it certainly seems too soon for any necessity of a clash between the interests of residents and

manufacturers. There is ample room for both within our spacious city limits, and there is no need for one to inconvenience the other. It is natural for those who have gone to great expense in establishing beautiful homes, embowered in lovely gardens and surrounded by cement sidewalks and the other accouters of a select residence section, to object to the establishment in their midst of factories which entail objectionable noises, smells and debris. All large cities have their manufacturing quarters, and as Los Angeles becomes more of a manufacturing center, she will have hers. Between Alameda street, Third street, the river and the city boundary there are several hundred acres of level land, which are admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes. This section is thinly settled, land is comparatively cheap, and property owners would welcome factories instead of protesting against them. The land lies between the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads, and is therefore well adapted for industries needing switches, while, as it lies to leeward of the residence section, the prevailing winds would not offend aristocratic noses by wafting to them unpleasant odors.

There is ample accommodation in Los Angeles for all the manufacturing that we can persuade to settle here; they can all have what ground they want at moderate prices, and will not be troubled in the carrying on of their business operations. We are anxious to encourage manufacturers, and don't want them to obtain the false impression that this is simply a pleasure city of esthetic residences, where manufacturing is regarded as a nuisance.

Election News.

In the line of election news, we have a report from West Virginia that the official count is not yet completed. Until then it will be impossible to say which way that State has gone. The majority will not be more than two or three hundred either way, the Republican State Committee not claiming more than that number.

From Kentucky it is telegraphed that 7502 "perforated" ballots were cast for Hon. John G. Carlisle in the Sixth District of that State, which would be enough to defeat him, if the perforated tickets are declared void.

AS SOON as the returns are all received, it will be curious to note the increase in the popular vote of 1888 over that of 1884. The total vote cast in 1884 was 10,048,061. By the census of 1880 there were 12,571,437 adult males in the country, so that the percentage of votes to voters was 79.9. In 1882 this percentage reached the remarkably high figure of 99.9, which means that only one qualified voter in a thousand stayed away from the polls. This difference is, however, largely explained by the fact that the number of adult males who are not citizens is greater in proportion than formerly, and in the second place, that the vote of half of the people in the South is suppressed. South Carolina only polling 44.5 of her total vote in 1884, while Nebraska, polled 104 per cent.—the growth of her population between 1880 and 1884 accounting for perhaps 6 per cent. of this number, leaving about 98 per cent. who went to the polls.

ARRANGEMENTS will soon have to be made by Congress for the census of 1890. The next census will not be made nearly so elaborate as that of 1880. Gen. Walker proposes that the census should be strictly confined to an enumeration of population, coupled with statistics of agriculture. This of itself, is a pretty big job, the schedule of population alone, as returned to the census office, exceeding in bulk fifteen hundred merchants' ledgers of the largest size. With such a change as that proposed, it is considered possible to have a census of population every five years, thus superseding State enumerations, which are not only expensive, but in some cases inaccurately performed. The census of 1880 has already filled eighteen large volumes, and four more are yet to come. The next census, it is expected, will be included in seven volumes, and an appropriation of \$6,000,000 will be asked for at the start.

AN enterprising Italian publisher has secured an enormous circulation for his paper by giving out the Bible as a supplement in daily instalments.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE OPERA-HOUSE.—Natural Gas drew a good house last night. The talents of the company are very evenly distributed, though undoubtedly the best part of the whole evening is included in the fifteen-minute soliloquy a duex between Donnelly and Girard in the second act. The contrast between the former, with his childlike and large smile, and the latter's incisive nose and shrewd expression, is in itself attractive, and the imitation of Keller ludicrously side-splitting, while with it all there is nothing that can be called vulgar or merely "low" play.

A Missionary Council.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The twenty-ninth annual session of the Missionary Council of the American Episcopal Church began this morning in this city. Two hundred and fifty delegates were present, among whom were many prominent bishops.

The annual report of the Board of Managers of the House of Foreign Missions was read, showing that the society has 41 principal and 145 out stations, an increase of 37 since last year.

The treasurer's report shows a balance of \$53,000 still to the credit of foreign missions.

The annual report of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions says that of 3450 parishes and missions in the church in this country, only 1261 this year report auxiliary work. The report suggests special work to encourage in every parish the formation of junior parishes, one for the young people and one for the children.

Gifts in money and boxes this year amount to \$270,154.

A delegation from the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer of New York took presented President Cleveland with a can voted to him at a recent church fair.

A Mischance Reported.
PORTLAND (Or.), Nov. 13.—Joseph Merrick was brought here today from La Grande charged with an attempt to obstruct the United States mails. Evidence shows that he and an accomplice, who escaped, placed a charge of dynamite on the trestle work of the Oregon K. & N. Pacific, intending to wreck a passenger train for the purpose of robbery. The dynamite exploded, but not with sufficient force to wreck the train.

HARRISON AT HOME.

The General Still Busy with Correspondence.

Irish Republicans Call and Present Their Claims.

No Decision Yet in West Virginia—Both Parties Confident.

Indications That Carlisle Will Not Go Back to Congress—Those Perforated Ballots Too Numerous in Kentucky—More California Returns—Election Gossip.

By Telegram to The Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 13.—[By the Associated Press.] The President-elect was the recipient of another very heavy mail today, which for the present seems to be occupying about all his time. He was at work early this morning in his library, and, excepting about an hour's time given to recreation in the afternoon, he put in the entire day at his desk, and was busily engaged at 9 o'clock tonight dictating letters. W. H. Miller, Gen. Harrison's law partner, is no longer acting as his private secretary, his law practice demanding his entire attention. In his place Gen. Harrison's son, Russell B., is now acting. An unusual number of congratulatory letters are arriving from the South. Among them are many from Democrats, who uniformly stated that though the result was contrary to their wishes and expectations, they accept the verdict with good grace, not a few even stating that they believe that the result of the election will prove beneficial to the South. Senator Allison's congratulatory letter was received today.

The committee of citizens having in charge the demonstration set for next Saturday met in the New Denison House this afternoon, and decided that politics had interfered with business, and that it was therefore there would be no further demonstration attempted.

Judge Woods of the Federal Court today charged the Federal Grand Jury on the law concerning elections.

CABINET MAKERS ON THE GROUND.

The news this evening prints this bit of interesting political gossip:

The first suggestion that has been made to Gen. Harrison, since his election, regarding appointments, came from leaders of the Irish anti-Cleveland movement, four of whom, Dr. Carroll of Philadelphia, and Messrs. Devoy, Brislin and Ryan of New York, arrived in the city last Saturday, but returned to the East yesterday. The Irish were made to prevent the public from learning the purpose of their visit, but they did not hesitate to say there were here "in the interest of a representative American of extraordinary ability whom the Irish citizens would be pleased to see honored by the Administration." The representative American in whose elevation they are interested was ascertained, was Wharton Barker, the Philadelphia banker. When Carroll, Devoy and others began their political missionary work in aid of the Republican candidate they formed an organization known as the National Irish-American Protection Society, which, as a political movement, was entirely independent of the Republican National Committee, and received no pecuniary aid in defraying the necessary expenses. Wharton Barker was their backer. Carroll, Devoy and others who were among the leaders of the movement, are anxious that he should receive some reward. They were kind enough to say that they would be glad to receive that Devoy ventured to explain to Gen. Harrison that the members of the Irish-American Protection Society felt that they were too young to be considered for the Republican party to expect any official recognition, but it would afford them much gratification if a representative American, who had been so kind and friendly to them as well as to Gen. Harrison himself, should be honored by the new Administration. Gen. Harrison's reply is believed to have been encouraging, and not discouraging. The visitors expressed doubt to their friends here whether Barker would be disposed to accept anything below the Treasury portfolio. It has been suggested, however, that if he should not, it is up to the Cabinet there are strong reasons for the belief that he would make a good minister to China.

LATEST RETURNS.
Official returns of the gubernatorial vote show the plurality of Hovey (Rep.) over Mass. (Dem.) to be 291, as against 799 plurality for Gray (Dem.) in 1884. Official returns on the Presidential electors are not yet complete, but the returns thus far received indicate that the Presidential vote is only a few hundred in excess of the gubernatorial.

WEST VIRGINIA.
Republicans and Democrats Still Claim the State.
WHEELING (W. Va.), Nov. 13.—[By the Associated Press.] The all-important official count in the Mountain State is not completed, and until it is no one will know definitely whether the electoral ticket is Republican or Democratic. The majority cannot be more than 200 or 300 either way. The Republican State Committee has raised its estimate from 125 and 200 to the above figures as its claim, while the Democratic Committee has reduced its estimate 100. The Democratic claim today is from 400 to 500.

It will probably be the latter part of the week before the official count is completed. Judge Fleming, Democratic candidate for Governor, has demanded a recount of the Kanawha returns, which county reported a majority for Gov. of 1500. In the counts so far no important errors were discovered. What if the returns are correct, the returns are offset by similar gains for the opposing side.

The returns now in justify the belief that there will be no marked difference between the Republican State and national tickets, as Gov. did not run so much ahead of his ticket as at first reported.

CALIFORNIA RETURNS.

The Vote on Associate Justice as Far as Completed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—[By the Associated Press.] Official returns from the following counties have been received in the election of Associate Justice of the the Supreme Court:
Napa, Works 1779, Sullivan, 1539; Yolo, Works 1341, Sullivan 1600; Butte, Works 2914, Sullivan 2247; Sierra, Works 1016, Sullivan 712; Sonoma, Works 5411, Sullivan 3428; Lassen, Works 401, Sullivan 527; Monterey, Works 1891, Sullivan 1800; Ventura, Works 1134, Sullivan 934; San Bernardino, Works 3151, Sullivan 2411; Sacramento, Works 4633, Sullivan 3635.

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 13.—A man was sent out to Smith Mountain Precinct, about fifty miles from the city, by the Board of Supervisors today, to bring in the missing election returns, in order to allow the official count to proceed. It is said that the returns were signed and sealed by the proper authorities several days ago and started on their way to the city, but have not arrived yet.

ELECTION NOTES.
Carlisle Seems to Have Lost His Seat in the House.
CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—[By the Associated Press.] An examination of the ballots in Boone, Campbell, Kenton and Pendleton counties, in the Sixth Kentucky District, shows 7502 perforated tickets cast for Hon. John G. Carlisle. His majority in the entire district is 6051, so that if no further search is made there are enough ballots to defeat him if it shall be declared upon contest that these perforated ballots are void.

TEXASSENSE'S VOTE.
CHATTANOOGA (Tenn.), Nov. 13.—The Times has approximately full returns from the entire State on the vote for President and Governor. The vote is about 295,000

the largest by 35,000 ever cast in the State. Cleveland's plurality will be about 17,000.

THE RESULT IN ARIZONA.

TECON (Ariz.), Nov. 13.—Mark Smith's (Dem.) majority for Congress is about 3000, 1200 increase over 1886.

The Legislature is largely Republican in both branches. The last Legislature was Democratic.

THE ARBITRATORS' AWARD.

Settling the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line Dispute.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—The arbitrators to whom was submitted the question of a division of rates on through business between the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line rendered a decision slightly favorable to the Short Line.

The report says that the general statement that the Oregon Short Line has been allowed one and a half or one and three-quarters to one mile of Union Pacific is not virtually correct. In many cases an arbitrary rate has been allowed the Short Line of \$1.55 per ton, which amounts to only 7071 cents per ton per mile, which rate cannot be considered a fair allowance, as it is lower than those of the trunk lines west of Chicago, and but little higher than those of the trunk lines east of Chicago with their enormous tonnage and rich local territory. During the last year the Oregon Pacific averaged \$1.40 per ton per mile, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe averaged \$1.78 per ton per mile.

The report then says: "We have reached the conclusion that the division recommended by the Government directors in 1882, one and three-quarters to one mile, is an equitable division for passenger and freight traffic to and from the Oregon Short Line and its branches for all freight hauled to and from Granger to Pocatello that goes over the Utah and Northern, and is simply hauled from one point to the other, that the mileage rate allowed should be the same as that allowed the main line. We would suggest that this adjustment be retroactive, and cover the entire operation of the road from its completion, and that interest be allowed the Union Pacific on all amounts found by settlement on this basis to be due for money advanced to pay interest on the bonded indebtedness. While from the papers submitted it is perhaps hardly to be expected that the foregoing modifications of the contract will materially decrease at first the indebtedness of the Short Line already accrued, it is believed that the increasing volume of business from the territory traversed by that road will prevent any augmentation of it, and in time will give the stock an appreciable value."

UNIVERSITY REGENTS.

An Interesting Session—A Variety of Matters Discussed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—[By the Associated Press.] At a meeting of the regents of the State University today, the matter of reimbursing the university building was discussed, but no decision was reached.

Judge Wallace gave it as his opinion that the late James Lick desired to have the surplus remaining of the \$700,000 donated by Lick to the Observatory invested in interest-bearing bonds of the city and county of San Francisco and of the United States. His motion that they be so invested prevailed.

The committee on the Lick Observatory reported in favor of purchasing the north half of a section of the township in which the observatory is situated, and which is known as the Lick land, reserved from sale by the Legislature. The matter was referred to a committee.

It was decided to send photographs of the observatory and of the moon to the Paris Exposition.

President Davis submitted a quarterly report in which he referred to the higher percentage in attendance and scholarship held by the students of the university, and after transacting some other business the board adjourned.

RACES AT BAY DISTRICT.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—At Bay District track today, the weather was poor and the track excellent.

Selling race, purse of \$350, three-quarters of a mile heats, eight starters—Nancy won. The first heat took second and third heats. Best time, 1:18.

Vestal stakes, one and one-quarter miles—Los Angeles won. Lovelock second. Time, 1:14.

Equity stakes, three-quarters of a mile—Dead heat between the Czar and Wanderer (gelding), with Floodtide third. Time, 1:15 1/2.

In the run off, no time was taken, but the Czar and Wanderer (gelding) second, and Floodtide third.

Welter weights, purse of \$50, mile and an eighth—Moses B. won, Grisette second, Not Idle third.

TO INVESTIGATE CATTLE DISEASES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—Dr. Bowhill has received a dispatch from the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, requesting him to proceed forthwith to San Diego in connection with the investigation into cattle diseases on this coast. Dr. Bowhill stated that he will take all the apparatus necessary to explain to the boards of supervisors and others who might be interested in the matter, by which different diseases might be discovered and controlled.

FOR EMBEZZLING TAXES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—William J. Lavigan, special counsel for the collection of delinquent taxes for the fiscal year 1887-'88, was arrested this evening, on a charge of felony embezzlement, on a warrant sworn to by Mayor Pond. Colin M. McManus, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors, alleges that Lavigan has collected delinquent taxes to the amount of \$1600 and has not turned them over to the city.

MECHANICS' FAIR MEDALS AWARDED.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—The Mechanics' Institute trustees tonight presented Irving M. Scott with a medal for the best industrial exhibit at the recent fair and Charles O. Farrett with a medal for the best invention shown there. On Mr. Scott's medal is a representation of the cruiser Charleston, and on Mr. Farrett's the Goddess of Industry is depicted.

CALIFORNIA TO EXHIBIT ABROAD.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Board of Trade today, a committee of 100 citizens was appointed to arrange for a suitable display of California products at the London exhibition. A committee was also appointed from the State Board of Trade to confer with the Paris commissioners in regard to a suitable display at Paris.

DID-OH ON THE VOYAGE.

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 13.—The Swedish bark Gamen, commanded by First Officer Blomgreen, arrived in port from Newcastle this morning, coal 1 den. Her commander, Capt. Gustafson, died September 9th, when he was on a voyage to Australia, and was buried at sea on the 9th of November. A sailor named Hansen also died.

BIG CONSIGNMENT OF OIL.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—One of the largest shipments of oil ever made into the port of San Francisco arrived from China last Saturday on the Oceanic. The cargo was consigned to Alfred Borel & Co., bankers of this city, and consisted of 23,000 pounds. There will be paid into the United States treasury on this single shipment \$123,000 duty.

UTES TO LEAVE COLORADO.
DENVER, Nov. 13.—The News' Ignacio (Colo.) special says: The Southern Utes and the commission have been in council during the past two days, and have agreed upon the terms of a treaty for the removal of the Indians to Utah. The Utes commenced signing the treaty this evening, and seem well pleased with the terms agreed upon.

THE MONTH'S MORTALITY.
SACRAMENTO, Nov. 13.—Dr. G. G. Tyrrell, secretary of the State Board of Health, in his report for October, says: Reports received from 79 localities return a mortality for the month of October of 993 accidents in an estimated population of 726,850.

AN ELECTION CALLED.
SACRAMENTO, Nov. 13.—Gov. Waterman has issued a proclamation calling an election for December 11th to elect a State senator in the Twelfth District, comprising Yuba and Sutter counties, to succeed A. L. Chandler, deceased.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Some Queer Testimony in the Parnell Inquiry.

Irish Moonlighters Who Are Not Ashamed of Their Actions.

London Police on the Track of the Whitechapel Butcher.

Later Accounts of the Loss of the Cunard Steamer Nantes and German Ship Renger—Thirty or More of the Crews Drowned—Old World Echoes.

By Telegram to The Times.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] At the meeting of the Parnell Commission, Presiding Justice Hannen intimated that the court's decision in the matter of the disclosure of documents was that all documents of the Times, including even those which the Times' solicitor thought should be disclosed in order to assist in the search for truth.

Sir Charles Russell, counsel for the Parnellites, stated that he had received several threatening letters.

Justice Hannen remarked that he also, and probably others engaged in the case, had received similar letters. Intimidation of witnesses, he said, was so certain that precaution must be taken not to allow the premature disclosure of their names.

The taking of evidence, relative to outrages, was then proceeded with. James Mannion declared himself a Fenian and member of the National League. He had taken part in several outrages and on moonlight expeditions. He knew no moonlighter who was not also a member of the league.

Peter Flaherty, a farmer of Galway, testified that he was a moonlighter and not a Fenian, and that he was perfectly ready to act with the moonlighters again.

Edward Flannagan said he had been in America since 1878. He had been present at numerous league meetings at Pittsburgh and New York, at which Stephen J. Meany had presided. He said that Meany collected funds for the purpose of buying firearms for use in Ireland.

The court then adjourned.

VICTIMS OF A SEA DISASTER.
LONDON, Nov. 13.—Considerable wreckage and a number of bodies were washed ashore between Looe and Polperro in Cornwall during the last day or two. One body has been identified as that of Capt. E. Meyer of the German ship Theodore Ruge. Articles which came ashore also have been recognized as belonging both to that vessel and to the Cunard steamer Nantes, with which the Theodore Ruge came in collision 30 miles off the Lizard. It was believed that the total loss of both vessels, with most of the crew of the Nantes and part of the German ship's crew. Survivors who landed at Trouville include 16 of the Theodore Ruge's and two

